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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 10/622,652 07/21/2003 015290-756 Michael Setton 3865 **EXAMINER** 7590 03/08/2005 Peter K. Skiff POMPEY, RON EVERETT BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS, L.L.P. PAPER NUMBER P.O. Box 1404 ART UNIT Alexandria, VA 22313-1404 2812

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Advisory Action

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/622,652	SETTON, MICHAEL	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Ron E. Pompey	2812	

Advisory Action	10/022,032	GETTON, MICHAEL	-	
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Ron E. Pompey	2812		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence add	ress	
THE REPLY FILED 23 February 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FO	OR ALLOWANCE.		
<ol> <li>1.</li></ol>				
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.  Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO				
MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(I	).			
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  NOTICE OF APPEAL				
2. The reply was filed after the date of filing a Notice of App	peal, but prior to the date of filing a	n appeal brief. The No	otice of Appeal	
was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).  AMENDMENTS				
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because				
(a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);  (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);				
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or				
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.  NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).				
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).  5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):				
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).				
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) will not be entered, or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.  The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:				
Claim(s) objected to:	,			
Claim(s) rejected:				
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:  AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE				
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).				
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).				
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanati REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER				
11.  The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u>				
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s)				
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•		EL LEBENTRITT IY PATENT EXAMIN	IER	

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The applicant argues that "...Sanchez, which actually discloses channel lengths down to 0.3 micron not a gate electrode width of less than 0.3 micron". The applicant is correct in his statement that Sanchez discloses channel lengths instead of gate electrode width. However those of ordinary skill in the art know that the channel length is determined(i.e. equal) by the gate width(see Shannon(US 3,747,203) column 12, lines 7-17, which is presented here for reference support). Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would know the size of the channel length dislosed in Sanchez is also the size of the gate electrode width in Sanchez.

Applicant says, in regards to the examiners statement that all the high dielectirc materials were equivalent, if the examiner does nto produce a prima facie case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. However, the examiners prima facie case, as stated in the last action, is that if all the materials disclosed in the claims are considered high dielectric materials, in the semiconductor art, than any one of the materials listed can be replaced by any other material listed (see Smith v. Hayashi, 209 USPQ 754 (Bd. of Pat. Inter. 1980) "(The mere fact that phthalocyanine and selenium function as equivalent photoconductors in the claimed environment was not sufficient to establish that one would have been obvious over the other. However, there was evidence that both phthalocyanine and selenium were known photoconductors in the art of electrophotography. "This, in our view, presents strong evidence of obviousness in substituting one for the other in an electrophotographic environment as a photoconductor." 209 USPQ at 759.)".) Therefore, the prima facie case is established and the burden is placed on the applicant to show evidence why this is not the case.